







# THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1920. Now, daily, except on Saturday, in Jerusalem, by The Palestine Post Limited, Subsidiary of the G.P.O.

President and Editor  
GERSHON ABRON

Editorial Office & Management:  
JERUSALEM, P.O.B. 1248  
Tel Aviv Branch: 64 HaMaccabim, P.O.B. 1232  
Tel Aviv 2 (3 lines)

MAIDEN'S: 1, Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 1232  
(2 lines)  
SUBSCRIPTIONS:  
Island £1.50 Foreign £2.50  
per year.

Thursday, June 4, 1954  
Issue 2, 61a - Sheet 2, 270

**ART thou for us, or for our  
adversaries?** — Joshua, scarcely a few days on the soil of Canaan, already knew that

there were no  
NEUTRALITY neutrals in  
this ancient  
GAME land. The  
children of Israel and the Canaanites each had a cause to fight. And the Lord of Hosts himself was not neutral. But the children of Israel, scattered in the Jericho Valley, knew he was helping the just.

The Truce Supervision Organisation at first tried to be neutral as did many individual observers. That is, they burrowed their nose in the ambiguous Armistice Agreements, endeavouring to be honest, believing only what they saw. What they lacked was the background of things as they existed in Palestine, therefore they often lacked the means to appreciate the truth correctly.

Gradually, the un-neutral-ity of the observers was bound to emerge. One by one, all observers have gone over to live among the Arabs. "We meant to settle in modern Jerusalem, but were told, on arrival, that we must live in the Old City." The wife of an important member of the Truce Supervision Organisation told the wife of a local inhabitant, in a burst of ingenuous frankness. Somebody was evidently dragging the neutral observers into the "Palestine" game.

Somebody persuaded the observers that they had a function to perform in this country. Something like to the role the British assumed years ago, to keep a distance between those unruly twins Esau and Jacob. Those poor boys would have known each other's heads off had not the valiant Tommy or Bobby been there to keep the peace. Well, observers were here to keep them apart! It was their duty, they were told; we still do not know by whom.

It was a new departure for Israel. When they signed the Rhodes Agreements, it was clear to them that they were signing a compact with an enemy who decided to keep quiet. The truce would have to be supervised by neutrals, who could investigate complaints of breaches, if there were any. The final political arrangement was outside the scope of an agreement between two armies.

The political neutrals were stepped out of the four cubits of their duties. There was trouble. They should not have been surprised to learn how badly this was taken by Israelis. If the observers truly believe that a political peace should supersede the military truce, they are certainly right. But they have no mandate to impose such a peace, however welcome.

Whether by chance, or because the French-trained Syrians are more legalistic than other Arabs, those legal points have been mostly raised over disputes with Syria. It is with regard to the Syrian border line that new "international" line of the U.N. observers is more clearly visible. Only a week ago, Lt.-Colonel M. Van Horne, Chairman of the Israel-Syrian MAC, wrote to ask Israel to send patrol boats to the North-Eastern part of Lake Kinneret, because it was "pro-actively" — it contains my duty not only to supervise the execution of the General Armistice Agreement, but also to advise both parties when a situation such as the one described could provoke serious incidents. However laudable the intention was clearly ultra vires.

The apparently un-neutral attitude of Commandant Hoshen, who "already led to much bad feeling. That he was permitted to continue to pursue his policies should have been a warning to those Israelis who still believe in the neutrality of all United Nations observers. It was, however, interpreted as a question of prestige, and there was some sympathy for the position of Gen. Beniak, who seemed to be called upon to rebuke one of his officers. But now General Beniak himself is revealed as not immune to pressure. He changed his mind in respect to the two incidents which went up before the MAC yesterday.

In who's interests are the United Nations observers being manipulated? General Beniak may not know himself. Like many of his staff he is beyond doubt a very honest, peace-loving and sincere officer but like them he may just be unaware that he is being involved in somebody's game.

## Constitutional Conflict in McCarthy Hearings

From a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (O.P.N.S.)

THE constitutional issues that have been all along implicit in the controversy, now entering its third month, between Senator McCarthy and the United States Army, have now broken to the surface.

Most American political battles have become sooner or later constitutional, for political battles, though not always for power, are battles, tough contests for power of the people. The "twilight zone" that lies between the plain and obvious spheres of the executive and the legislature. Under the constitution "all legislative powers are vested in the Congress" and "the executive power shall be vested in the President. Both are elected and therefore on an equal footing as representatives of the popular will, and their authority, under the doctrine of the separation of powers, is coordinate.

But one of these equal branches of government, the Congress, has long established the right to investigate the security and economy of the other. Some forbearance is clearly required, for, if all the historical precedents that favoured Congressional claims were carried to their logical conclusions, the executive would be equal, only in name, and would lack the initiative and discretion necessary for good government.

American politics has to be interpreted in the light of at least two struggles that go on concurrently: that between the Administration and Congress, the asperities of this second struggle are usually overlooked, but both the Government has been proved incompetent to handle this task, and that in the last analysis it makes little difference who the Republicans have taken over from the Democrats.

While the Republican Administration has been trying to build up a record for conquering the challenge of subversion that will help Republican Congressional candidates in this November's congressional elections, Senator McCarthy has been up a continual harassment of Republican officials who are attempting to introduce the President's new system in an orderly fashion, accusing them of "covering up" those who, on account of sinister motives or "credible laxity," have been "coddling Communists." At week-end, he got into his State of Wisconsin and in the village halls where he

speaks he gets the loudest cheer when he says that he is sure the electors did not send him to Washington to be a rubber-stamp for any administration, Republican or Democratic.

Only two months after the President's executive order on "security risks" had taken effect, the Senator began investigating the Army radar laboratories at Fort Monmouth. Here civilian scientists and engineers derive the means to protect the United States from aerial and atomic bomb attacks. Questions of security and discipline there are handled by the military authorities, a fact which in itself creates a very delicate question of morale.

At the very moment when the Army had to undertake the task of writing the new security system, Mr. McCarthy and his youth-leader supporters demanded that on the same lines investigations be dropped into the notebooks of working journalists. The Army in consequence like a made-up of everyone against whom there was any "derogatory information" at all, regardless of how slight the information or how irrelevant the sudden removal of senior staff might affect the work in hand. (An order by the Federation of American Scientists that the disclosure of the information was slight and that the set-back to crucial defence work was serious. The newspaper "Witness" who had "broken down,"

But though he also is a Republican Senator McCarthy has been working on a different theory that this second struggle is the real one between the two houses of Congress, when the party in the house long in office and the party in the President is pronounced popular. All the conditions of present are present. Yet the personality of Senator McCarthy, chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigating Committee, is still the one that is the time when the most far-reaching issues between the two branches of government have been raised.

They have been raised, moreover, in an area of government in which the decisions to be taken and the factors to be weighed are so confidential and delicate that any Administration, however well disposed towards the claims of Congress, can fail to make a stand without abandoning the traditional function of government. This is the question of internal security and specifically that of the re-

**KEEPING POSTED**

WE were travelling in a taxi recently and listening to the patient explanations of the driver to a tourist who was anxious to know about every village, almost every house, and certainly every road we passed. He was most enthusiastic about a little town of white-washed houses near Ramle. That was what they called a "kibbutz"? Had he seen right, was there really barbed wire around the place? But the huts looked neat and cool and well cared-for, he admitted. He didn't see there was much wrong with immigrants who kept a place looking like that. The

are, however, a great deal smaller than we remember their having been at the time, when they stood about as tall as we did. We are certain, however, that even so they could not compete for impressiveness with the life-size effigy of the Prince of Wales on horseback, modelled in white-washed stone, formed one of the main items of the Australian exhibit. There is probably little hope of one seeing that model again anywhere.

A PART from the models, Mr. Arman also has a remarkable collection of soaps from all parts of the world. There is one cake from the Court of the Czar, with the full imperial emblems embossed on it, and some charming pieces of hand pressed soap from Antioch, about 40 years old. There is spherical soap, bridge-shaped soap, transparent soap and soap in the form of a rose, Spanish soap and Italian soap. Probably the favourite piece in his collection, though, is a small cake wrapped in yellow celophane by another factor, here to deceive the customer into thinking it was Shemesh's own, yellow-packed Adin. "That is the greatest compliment a soap can expect to win," he said with satisfaction.

WE were privileged to look over the Shemesh factory in Haifa recently. In the course of our tour came across an old favourite, the soap model of the original Temple that was exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition in Wembley 1925. We heard from Mr. Arman, the Shemesh soap-maker, that at the time they invited several experts to pool their knowledge on the precise architectural details of the building, and they brought two craftsmen, a father and son, to do the actual carving from a large solid block of soap. The model received a gold medal at Wembley, and caused the Shemesh people to make a second model, of Absalom. This, for the receding of the exhibition in the following year. By now both models have matured and the pale yellow soap has acquired a pleasantly marbled surface very suitable to the subject. They

point out a curious little ornament that occurred in this soap recently. Mr. Courtney, in Column One, he says, wrote recently that "A khamsin was blowing

out when the Red Queen cried 'Off

with their head!'" He adds: "As everybody surely knows, it wasn't the 'Red' Queen who spoke those fatal words, but Alice's unforgettable game of croquet; it was the Queen of Hearts." Nor is it accurate to claim that the Queen of Hearts, as opposed to, say, the Queen of the Knaves, has blackness of heart. The Queen of Spades, for the Red Queen, undoubtedly belongs to Alice's game of chess in the second volume of her adventures, and it must have been the khamsin, or shemesh, after all.

Today's shareholders include J. J. Serrano and Y. Marcus, Bnei-Brith.

AS FROM TOMORROW, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1954

THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF  
OUR OFFICES IN

TEL AVIV

2 REHOV PINSKER

will be

23271 — 2-3-4

ZIM' Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.  
SHOHAM' Maritime Services Ltd.  
M. DIZENGOFF & Co. Ltd.  
S.A.S. Scandinavian Airlines System

## Absurd Wrangling Before National T.V.

From a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (O.P.N.S.)

THE constitutional issues that have been all along implicit in the controversy, now entering its third month, between Senator McCarthy and the United States Army, have now broken to the surface.

Most American political battles have become sooner or later constitutional, for political battles, though not always for power, are battles, tough contests for power of the people. The "twilight zone" that lies between the plain and obvious spheres of the executive and the legislature.

Under the constitution "all legislative powers are vested in the Congress" and "the executive power shall be vested in the President. Both are elected and therefore on an equal footing as representatives of the popular will, and their authority, under the doctrine of the separation of powers, is coordinate.

But one of these equal branches of government, the Congress, has long established the right to investigate the security and economy of the other. Some forbearance is clearly required, for, if all the historical precedents that favoured Congressional claims were carried to their logical conclusions, the executive would be equal, only in name, and would lack the initiative and discretion necessary for good government.

Absurd Wrangling Before National T.V.

From a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (O.P.N.S.)

THE constitutional issues that have been all along implicit in the controversy, now entering its third month, between Senator McCarthy and the United States Army, have now broken to the surface.

Most American political battles have become sooner or later constitutional, for political battles, though not always for power, are battles, tough contests for power of the people. The "twilight zone" that lies between the plain and obvious spheres of the executive and the legislature.

Under the constitution "all legislative powers are vested in the Congress" and "the executive power shall be vested in the President. Both are elected and therefore on an equal footing as representatives of the popular will, and their authority, under the doctrine of the separation of powers, is coordinate.

But one of these equal branches of government, the Congress, has long established the right to investigate the security and economy of the other. Some forbearance is clearly required, for, if all the historical precedents that favoured Congressional claims were carried to their logical conclusions, the executive would be equal, only in name, and would lack the initiative and discretion necessary for good government.

Absurd Wrangling Before National T.V.

From a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (O.P.N.S.)

THE constitutional issues that have been all along implicit in the controversy, now entering its third month, between Senator McCarthy and the United States Army, have now broken to the surface.

Most American political battles have become sooner or later constitutional, for political battles, though not always for power, are battles, tough contests for power of the people. The "twilight zone" that lies between the plain and obvious spheres of the executive and the legislature.

Under the constitution "all legislative powers are vested in the Congress" and "the executive power shall be vested in the President. Both are elected and therefore on an equal footing as representatives of the popular will, and their authority, under the doctrine of the separation of powers, is coordinate.

Absurd Wrangling Before National T.V.

## Reader's Letters

RENTALS LAW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — The new Tenant Protection Law is in force since April 1, which regulates the rents for flats and business premises, will affect the life of the post office to a considerable extent. It would not be reasonable to expect that such a law should provide for every cause that might come up under it. But after studying it one is forced to conclude that it lacks the strictness which makes up a social law.

In the course of defending his stewardship as chairman of the permanent investigating sub-committee, Mr. McCarthy has revealed that he obtains confidential information from an office in military intelligence, who apparently takes it on his oath to violate his oath in order to supply it. He has also repeatedly attempted to subvert the loyalty of military officers to their civilian chiefs by demanding that the responsible heads drop into the notebooks of working journalists. The Army in consequence like a made-up of everyone against whom there was any "derogatory information" at all, regardless of how slight the information or how irrelevant the sudden removal of senior staff might affect the work in hand.

The relations between the Army and the sub-commitees were undoubtedly discussed at a meeting last January between these members of the Administration and Mr. John Adams, the Army's counsel. But the President has refused to be supported by the executive order, supported by numerous precedents, to acknowledge the right of Congress to pry into the candid exchanges of opinion between senior members of the executive branch.

The relations between the Army and the sub-commitees were undoubtedly discussed at a meeting last January between these members of the Administration and Mr. John Adams, the Army's counsel. But the President has refused to be supported by the executive order, supported by numerous precedents, to acknowledge the right of Congress to pry into the candid exchanges of opinion between senior members of the executive branch.

The relations between the Army and the sub-commitees were undoubtedly discussed at a meeting last January between these members of the Administration and Mr. John Adams, the Army's counsel. But the President has refused to be supported by the executive order, supported by numerous precedents, to acknowledge the right of Congress to pry into the candid exchanges of opinion between senior members of the executive branch.

Their position is indeed an inviolable one, in which an experienced politician like themselves have never been threatened. For by a principle of logic the sub-commitee itself is one of the participants in this dispute. Senator McCarthy, chairman of the Permanent Investigating Sub-committee, and Mr. Cohn, its chief counsel, are to be held individually accountable for acts for which he was officially responsible. In the second place, it has left Mr. Stevens, who is shown to be a man not without spirit but well out of his depth, to be quite unduly inhibited in asserting the essential rights of the executive in matters affecting internal security and the morale of the armed services.

The results of this anomaly are two-fold. In the first place the Sub-Committee has had to entertain the preposterous suggestion by Senator McCarthy that the other side in the dispute is not the Army but the individuals, Mr. Stevens (Secretary of the Army), and Mr. John Adams, a fallacy which has led to absurd wrangling over whether Mr. Stevens should be held individually accountable for acts for which he was officially responsible. In the second place, it has left Mr. Stevens, who is shown to be a man not without spirit but well out of his depth, to be quite unduly inhibited in asserting the essential rights of the executive in matters affecting internal security and the morale of the armed services.

It has, in fact, been largely left to Senator Stuart Symington, a Democratic member of the sub-commitee, who is a former Secretary of the Air Force and hopes that he is a future presidential candidate, to bring out the evidence that suggests that a Republican Administration is not simply a random collection of knaves and fools.

Mr. Symington, a former member of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, has been instrumental in getting the Senate to pass a bill to regulate the manufacture of soaps. The bill, introduced by Senator Symington, has been referred to the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, and it is expected to be voted on in the near future. The bill would regulate the manufacture of soaps and would prohibit the use of certain ingredients in soaps, such as animal fats, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain preservatives in soaps, such as formaldehyde, which is used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would also prohibit the use of certain dyes in soaps, such as azo dyes, which are used in the manufacture of soaps. The bill would